

TIME MEASURERS.

IN TWO PARTS.—PART II.

In 1695 a very remarkable clock was made for "le Grand Monarque," whom science, as well as literature, it seems, delighted to flatter. Louis was therein represented upon his throne, surrounded by the electors of the German States and the princes of Italy, who advanced towards him doing homage, and retired chiming the quarters of the hours with their canons. The kings of Europe did the same, except that they struck the hours instead of the quarters. The maker, Burdeau, advertised his intention of exhibiting this work of art in public, and knowing the stubborn resistance offered to his sovereign by William III, he determined to make the English monarch's effigy particularly pliant, so that when its turn came he should show an especial humility. "William, thus compelled, bowed very low indeed; but at the same moment some part of the machinery snapped asunder, and threw the Grand Monarque prostrate from his chair at the feet of the British king. The news of the accident spread in every direction as an omen; the king was informed of it, and poor Burdeau was confined in the Bastille."

Clock-omens, it seems, have not been confined to the work of this unfortunate Frenchman. "A correspondent of Notes and Queries for March 23, 1861, relates the following account of a curious omen or coincidence:—On Wednesday night, or Thursday morning, at 3 o'clock, the inhabitants of the metropolis were roused by repeated strokes of the new great bell at Westminster, and most persons supposed it was for a death in the royal family. There might have been about twenty slow strokes when it ceased. It proved, however, to be due to some derangement of the clock, for at 4 and 5 o'clock, ten or twelve strokes were struck instead of the proper number. On mentioning this in the morning to a friend, who is deep in London antiquities, he observed that there is an opinion in the city that anything the matter with St. Paul's great bell is an omen of ill to the royal family; and he added:—I hope the opinion will not extend to the Westminster bell." This was at 11 on Friday morning. I see by the Times this morning that it was not till 1 A. M. the lamented Duchess of Kent was considered in the least danger, and, as you are aware, she expired in less than twenty-four hours. * * * I am told the same notion obtains at Windsor."

A century after Burdeau's master-piece a much more useful work, and one perhaps equally characteristic of the nationality of its maker, was executed for George III by Alexander Cumming, of Edinburgh, which registered the height of the barometer. "This was effected by a circular card, of about two feet in diameter, being made to turn once in a year. The card was divided by radii lines into three hundred and sixty divisions, the months and days being marked round the edge, while the usual range of the barometer was indicated in inches and tenths by circular lines described from the centre. A pencil, with a fine point pressed on the card by a spring, and held by an upright rod floating on the mercury, accurately marked the state of the barometer; the card, being carried forward by the clock, brought each day to the pencil. It was not even necessary to change the card at the year's end, as a pencil with a different colored lead would make a distinct mark between two years. This barometer-clock cost nearly two thousand pounds, and the maker was allowed a salary of two hundred pounds per annum to keep it in repair."

Taking leave of these ingenious complications, we may say indeed that in nothing has "man sought out many inventions," or exhibited his diligence and patience, more than in the science of clockmaking. Barth, air, fire, and water have been pressed into his service for the purpose of running or each clock being worked like the water-clock; the air-clock consisting in the pumping of a bellows, like those of an organ, the gradual escape of the air regulating the descent of a weight, which carried round the wheels; and the fire-clock being formed upon the principle of the smoke-jack, the "wheels being moved by means of a lamp, which also gave light to the dial; this clock was made to announce the several hours by placing at each, a corresponding number of crackers, which were exploded at proper times." This very alarming time-piece was introduced by a cannon-clock placed in 1832 in the gardens of the Palais Royal. "A burning-glass was fixed over the vent of a cannon, so that the sun's rays at that moment of its passing the meridian were contracted by the glass on the priming, and the piece was fired; the burning-glass being regulated for this purpose every month." At Greenwich Observatory there is a most ingenious wind-clock, which, however, is not a time-measurer, but registers for itself, with pencil and paper, the wayward action of the wind. "Each minute and each hour has its written record, without human help or impulsion. Once a day only, an assistant comes to put a new blank sheet in the place of that which has been covered by the moving pencils, and the latter is taken away to be bound up in a volume. This book might with truth be lettered, 'The History of the Wind; written by itself'—an *Zoëlan* Autobiography."

The well-known and simple piece of mechanism called a cuckoo-clock has been the cause of some spiritual mischief. An assortment of them was taken by certain missionaries to the Friendly Islands, the inhabitants of which resolutely refused to attribute to them any science; they believed that each contained a spirit which would detect a thief if anything were stolen from their English visitors. When a native was sick, the cuckoo-clock was always sent for, as being "great medicine." Unfortunately, however, one of the clocks got out of order, and since the missionaries did not understand how to set it right, they fell into contempt, and lost their usefulness.

The two most curious examples of clock-work—apart from intricacy—to which Mr. Wood has introduced us, are the clock-work and the looksmith of France. The former, made by a looksmith of France in 1839, consisted of a strong box without any keyhole at all, and which even its owner could not open. Inside was a clock-work, the hand of which, when the box was open, the owner placed at the hour and minute when he again wanted to have access to the interior of the box. The works began to move as soon as the lid was shut, and time alone was the key. The clock-work consisted of a Bobbeian in 1858, and was so constructed that a pressure upon it caused a soft and gentle air to be played, which continued long enough to fall to sleep the most wakeful. At the head was a clock, the hand of which being placed at the hour that the sleeper wished to rise, when the time arrived the bed played a march of Spontini's (spontaneously) with drums and cymbals, enough to rouse the Seven Sleepers.

For usefulness and accuracy, however, our English may well be proud of our own clock. The great timepiece of Westminster, which receives Greenwich time by elec-

tricity, exhibits no sensible error in less than a month. Mr. Airy's that report upon its rate was that the first blow of the hour may be relied on within less than a second a week; which is a seven times greater accuracy than was required in the original conditions under which the clock was built.

A proportionate part of Mr. Wood's interesting volume is devoted to the smaller subject of watches. The invention of the coiled spring as a motive-power, instead of the weight used in clocks, seems to have taken place in 1477, at Nuremberg, where watches were first made, and called, from their oval shape, Nuremberg eggs. In 1500, we find Charles V. in his retirement at the monastery of St. Yuste, amusing himself with "portable clocks;" reflecting:—"How foolish I was to have squandered so much blood and treasure to make men think alike, when I can't even make a few watches keep uniform time!" and good-naturedly observing, when a clumsy monk overtook them all:—"I have been laboring for some time to make these watches go together, and now you have effected it in one instant." This emperor possessed one watch that was made "in the jewel or oollet of his ring," so that diminutiveness of construction must have been rapidly attained to. George III, however, had a repeating watch presented to him (by Arnold of Doveraux Court, in the Strand), whose size did not exceed that of a silver trowerly piece. "It contained one hundred and twenty different parts, but altogether weighed not more than five pennyweights, seven grains and three-fourths."

* * * For this delicate and exquisite specimen of his art, Arnold had made nearly all the tools used in its manufacture. This tiny watch contained the first ruby cylinder ever made. The King presented Arnold with five hundred guineas, and when the Emperor of Russia offered a thousand guineas for a similar one, the watchmaker refused to make it, lest he should depreciate the value of his gift."

When Diana of Poitiers became mistress of Henry II of France, the courtiers, because she was a widow, paid her the singular compliment of wearing watches in the shape of skulls and coffins. Sir John Diek Lauder possesses a skull-watch that belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots; this is of silver gilt, and ornamented with representations of Death between the Palace and the Cottage, the Garden of Eden, and the Crucifixion; the Holy Family at Bethlehem, etc. The works are as brains in the skull, the hollow of which is filled by a silver bell; the dial-plate being on a flat upon the roof of the mouth. With reference to this ghastly subject, Mr. Wood relates that in a French engraving of 1830, Death enters a watchmaker's shop, and shows his hour-glass to the master, saying:—"Vais-je bien?" to which the latter answers, "Vous avancez horriblement." Many persons addicted to the science of watchmaking seem, indeed, to have been on unusually familiar terms with the King of Terrors; and some have left epigrams behind them of a very characteristic nature. In the churchyard of Lydford, in Devonshire, is to be read the following:—

Here lies in a horizontal position
The outside case of
George Routledge, watchmaker,
whose abilities in that line were an honour to his profession.
Integrity was the mainspring, and prudence the regulator of all the actions of his life;
Humane, generous, and liberal, his hand never stopped till he had relieved distress:
So nicely regulated was his movements,
that he never went wrong,
and he cannot not be said to have
been by people who did not know his key:
Even then he was easily set right again.
He had the art of disposing of his time
so well,
that his hours glided away in one
continued round of pleasant delight,
till his angel moment put a period to his
existence.
He departed this life November 14, 1852,
in hopes of being taken in hand by his
Maker.
And of being thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and
set-going for the world to come.

A much pleasanter composition in connection with watches is to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1858:—
ON SEEING A FRENCH WATCH BOUND THE NECK OF A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG WOMAN.
Mark what the gain from foreign land;
The watch cannot not be said to have
Allowed to lay his two rude hands,
Where others dare not lay a finger.
Of course watches could not be made to imitate the feats of the Strasburg clock; but in the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg there is a watch which was made by a Russian peasant, named Kulubin, in the reign of Catherine II, which is sufficiently wonderful. It is about the size of an egg, and contains a representation of the tomb of Christ, with the Roman sentinels. On pressing a spring, the stone is rolled from the tomb, the sentinels fall down, the angels appear, the holy women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant which is sung in the Greek Church on Easter Eve is accurately performed.

The most costly and elaborate watch ever produced by British workmen, up to 1844, was made in that year by Hart & Son, of Cornhill, for the Sultan Abdul Medsidid; the history of its colors, and acquisition of its peculiar kind, seems to have surpassed anything of the kind of foreign manufacture. It struck the hours and quarters by itself, and repeated them with the minutes upon pressing a small gold slide; and the sound, produced by wires instead of a bell, resembled that of a powerful and harmonious cathedral clock. Its price was one thousand two hundred guineas.

The most accurately exact watch is probably Mr. Benson's Chronograph, used for timing the Derby. "It consists of an ordinary quick train lever movement, on a scale sufficiently large to carry the hands of eight-inch-dial, and with the addition of a long second-hand, which traverses the dial, instead of being, as usual, just above the figure VI. The peculiarity of the chronograph consists in this second-hand and the mechanism connected with it. The hand itself is double, or formed of two distinct hands, one lying over the other. The lower one, at its extreme end, is furnished with a small cup or reservoir, with a minute orifice at the bottom. The corresponding extremity of the upper hand is bent over so as to rest exactly over this puncture, and the reservoir having been filled with ink, and the action of the ordinary writing fluid of a thickness between the ordinary writing fluid and printers' ink, the chronograph is ready for action. The operator, who holds tightly grasped in his hand a stout string connected with the mechanism peculiar to this instrument, keeps a steady look-out for the fall of the starter's flag. Simultaneously, therefore, with the start of the race the string he holds is pulled by him, and at the same moment the upper hand dips down through the reservoir in the lower, and leaves a little dot or speck of ink upon the dial. This is repeated as the horses pass the winning-post, so that a lasting and indisputable record is afforded by the dots on the dial of the time—exact to the tenth of a second—which is occupied in running the race. As an example of the results of this instrument's operations, we may add that it timed the start and arrival of the Derby race in 1856 as follows:—Start, 3 hours, 54 min., 0 sec.; arrival, 3 hours, 36 min., 49 sec.; duration of race, 3 min., 49 sec."

To give an idea of the extraordinary dimension of labor in this delicate science, it was stated in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, that there are one hundred and two distinct branches of the art of watchmaking, and that the watch-dialler, whose duty it is to put together the scattered parts, is the only one of the hundred and two persons who can work in any other department than his own. The hair-spring gives a very curious proof of the value that can be given to a small piece of steel by manual labor. Four thousand hair-springs scarcely weigh more than a single ounce, but often cost more than a thousand pounds. "The pendulum-spring of a watch, which governs the vibrations of the balance, costs, at the retail price, twopence, and weighs three-twentieths of a grain; while the retail price of a pound of the best iron, the raw material out of which fifty thousand such springs are made, is the sum of twopence." Mr. Bennett—whose advocacy of female labor in the watch-trade has rendered him obnoxious to some persons—states that he found at Neuchâtel, where the Swiss watches are chiefly made, twenty thousand women employed upon the more delicate parts of the watch movement.

The last part of this very interesting volume is devoted to that perfection of timekeepers, the chronometer, by which is found the longitude of a ship at sea. Twenty thousand pounds was offered by the British Government for the invention of this instrument, which was awarded to John Harrison in 1765. His chronometer, in the first instance, was discredited on a voyage to Jamaica, since it differed with the chart by a degree and a half, but it was eventually discovered that it was the chart that was wrong. Of how accurate chronometers are made, there are numberless instances; here is one with which we must conclude. "After several months spent at sea," writes Dr. Arnot, "in a long passage from South America to Asia, my pocket-chronometer, and others on board, announced one morning that a certain point of land was then bearing north from the ship, at a distance of fifty miles. In an hour afterwards, when a mist had cleared away, the looker-out on the mast gave the joyous call of 'Land ahead!' verifying the reports of the chronometers almost to one mile, after a voyage of thousands of miles. It is allowable at such a moment, with the dangers and uncertainties of ancient navigation before the mind, to exult in contemplating what man has now achieved. Had the rate of the wonderful little instrument in all that time quickened or slackened ever so slightly, its announcement would have been useless or even worse; but in the night and in the day, in storm and in calm, in heat and in cold, its steady beat went on, keeping exact account of the rolling of the earth and stars; and in the midst of the trackless waves, which retain no mark, it was always ready to tell its magic tale, indicating the very spot over the globe over which it had arrived."

Among the relics of the Franklin expedition brought home from the Arctic regions by McClintock was a pocket-chronometer in excellent preservation; it had stopped at 4 o'clock. The owner probably had done with Time ere that.—*Chambers' Journal*.

FURS.
1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tipsets, Collars, Etc.
IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC. All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
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CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

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114 1/2 No. 417 ARCH STREET.
Eg. Will remove to our new Store, No. 121 1/2 Chestnut Street, about May 1, 1868.

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The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of
FURS
Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
10 1/2 No. 109 NORTH THIRD STREET,
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JAMES REISKY.

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THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESTNUT STREET (No. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of our customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over \$40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and need not their goods at 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over \$25 are "hand-made."
Harness from \$14 to \$25.
Gent's Saddles from \$6 to \$7.
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They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

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CORN EXCHANGE
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone LIME, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL BAGS.
JOHN T. BATELY, JAMES CARSDEN.

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122 and 124 So. THIRD ST. PHILA. PA.

Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED,
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for advice.
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WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.
These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.
We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.
We recommend them to investors as a first-class security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us. Having a full supply of these 20's in our hands, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

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PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC. PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS.
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
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FRESH FRUITS,
WILD RASPBERRIES,
PEACHES, PLUMS,
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FOR SALE BY
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Double and Single Crowns, Layer, 8 edless, and Santan Raisins, CITRUS FRUITS, PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
177 1/2 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE STS.

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GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.
Groceries and provisions at Cost.
OFFICE: No. 25 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
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President—WILLIAM D. HALFMANN 11 1/2 10

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
2 1/2 No. 118 South SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MICHAEL SHAFER vs. JOHN GATCHELL.
The Author appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale under the above writ of the following described real estate, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Chestnut Street, at the distance of fifty-five feet from the head of said street, and three-quarters of an inch eastward from the east side of Thirteenth Street, in the late district of Spring Garden, now the Fourth Ward of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending eastward between lines at right angles with said Coates street, in length or depth on the east line thereof sixty feet, and on the west line thereof forty feet, and in the rear of a three feet wide alley leading southward into Penn Street, thence along the east side of said alley southward to the east line of said lot; bounded southward by said Coates street, eastward by ground now or late of William Harrison, southward by ground late of Mary Brown, and westward by a certain two feet six inches wide alley leading northward into said Coates street, passing by the back ends of Ann W. English and Catharine Smith's Thirteenth Street lots, and partly by said three feet wide alley leading southward into said Coates street.
Will sell the parties interested for the purposes of the judgment at his office, No. 12 1/2 S. 3rd Street, in the City of Philadelphia, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be departed from coming in open said land, 12 1/2 S. 3rd Street.
A. M. O. BRIDGES, Auditor.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
Nos. 435 AND 437 CHESTNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
\$2,250,000.

Capital.....\$1,000,000
Accrued Interest.....100,000
Premiums.....1,150,000
Unsettled Claims.....175,000
INCOME FOR 1867,
\$604,112.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1850 OVER
\$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence, or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Divided in 1867, 40 per cent.
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INSURANCE COMPANY
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OFFICE, No. 22 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, \$500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....\$1,795,307.50
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESTNUT AND SEVENTH STS., PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER \$300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, \$105,924.
Losses Paid and Accrued, \$47,000.
Of which amount not \$2000 remain unpaid at this date. \$100,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in three years, and Eight Hundred and Eighty Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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This Company, while giving the insured the security of a Large Capital, will divide the profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Policies received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, in all cases granted on Insurable Estates.
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JOSHUA H. MORRIS, W. WISLAR BROWN,
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This Company insures from loss or damage by Fire, Burglary, Theft, and other risks.
On liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on stocks, bonds, and other valuables.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
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MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the world.
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On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
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\$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Bonds, 1867-70.....\$200,000
100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Bonds, 1861-64.....100,000
50,000 United States Five Per Cent. Bonds, 1865-67.....50,000
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Bonds, 1861-64.....200,000
125,000 State of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Bonds, 1861-64.....125,000
60,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Bonds, 1861-64.....60,000
25,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Bonds, 1861-64.....25,000
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....25,000
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds.....25,000
50,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Bonds, 1861-64.....50,000
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Bonds, 1861-64.....7,000
15,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Bonds, 1861-64.....15,000
Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed) by the City of Philadelphia.....10,000
7,800 10 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....7,800
5,000 10 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....5,000
20,000 10 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Northern Mail Steamship Company.....20,000
201,500 Cash in Bank and on Hand.....201,500
First liens on City Properties.....1,101,000 per. Market Value \$1,101,000
Real Estate.....36,000
Bills Receivable for Insurance.....219,137
Balances due to Agents.....63,000
Dues on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....43,213
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies.....3,017
Cash in Bank.....108,017
Cash in Drawer.....183,112
\$1,867,000

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
AMERICAN WATCHES.
Thomas C. Hand, James C. Hand,
John C. Davis, Samuel E. Stokes,
Richard A. Sander, Jacob T. Taylor,
Joseph H. Seal, William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Fanning, Jacob P. Jones,
Hiram Craig, James R. McFarland,
Edward Darlington, Joshua P. Kyre,
John K. Taylor, John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooker, Spencer Melvinson,
Henry Hain, Henry C. Ballist, Jr.,
George Leiger, John D. Ballist, Jr.,
William O. Boutton, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward LaFoucade, A. B. Berger,
J. C. Taylor, J. P. Taylor,
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
HENRY LYLEBURN, Secretary,
HENRY HALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 1/2 11

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Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
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OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, IN THE CITY.
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C. A. PEQUIGNOT,
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No. 415 LOCUST STREET.
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